ILA Strike Ends in Victory

NEW YORK—As this edition of The Dis-patcher goes to press, a pattern for settle-ment of the 45-day East and Gulf Coast dock strike has been announced by union and management negotiators.

The master contract, covering ports be-tween Massachusetts and Virginia is ex-pected to lead to regional settlements in South Atlantic, Gulf and West Gulf ports.

WAGES TO $10.40

Under the agreement, wages will in-crease by $1.60 per hour in each year of a three year contract, bringing the basic longshore rate up to $10.40 by 1980.

Employer contributions to pension funds in New York will rise to $2.25 per hour from the current $1.71 per hour in three stages: 15c the first year, 20c the second and 40c the third.

On pensions, New York area employees will contribute $1.50 per hour to welfare benefits in the third year, up from the current $1.13 per hour.

JOB SECURITY

According to press reports, the ILA and its employers also reached agreement on a job security plan under which steamship companies would be good for any deficits that occur locally in the Guaranteed An-nual Income Plan (GAI) pensions or wel-fare funds when such deficits are due to the impact of containerization.

Under this program the ILA would have the right to strike any employer who would not make this commitment. (At presstime, employers in the southern ports were reportedly objecting to this provision.)

End in Sight to Portland T-6 Beef

PORTLAND—Developments in the long-standing Portland auto beef are as follows as we go to press:

On November 7, the membership of Local 8 ratified a tentative supplemental agree-ment with the Port of Portland which would settle the dispute, contingent upon a satisfactory settlement with Toyota.

At a special stopwork meeting November 17, Local 8 members voted to accept a re-commendation by the union negotiating committee that the contingency be dropped and that officials of Local 8 and of Local 40 (which has ratified the agreement also), be empowered to sign an agreement, reached after many months of tough negotiations, now goes before the Port of Portland for ratification.

COMMITTEES

The union negotiating committee consists of Local 8 Secretary Don Rome, Local 8 President Bill Luch, Walt Butler, Norm Lowrey and Don Coddington, all of Local 8; Local 40 Secretary-Business Agent Lar-ry Clark, Local 40 President Bill Pitzer, Carl Sloan, Duane Clark and Bill McCor-mack, all of Local 40, and Northwest Re-gional Director G. Johnny Parks.

These pickets at Lihue plantation on the island of Kauai, are some of the 7,200 ILWU sugar workers who have been on strike against the Big Five growers since November 2.

They haven’t had a raise in 21 months, having on two occasions voluntarily extended their contract with the industry. They also sent representatives to Washington to help the growers win the federal subsidies – $65 million worth – needed to stay in business.

The demands they are making – a decent wage increase, pension improvements, and job security – are reasonable and moderate.

Their employers’ response, so far, has been insulting.

The sugar workers are an experienced group of trade unionists who have what it takes to stick it out until they win a decent con-tract. For a full report by International President Jim Herman, who is in Hawaii assisting the negotiating committee, see President’s Report, page 2.
Sugar Workers’ Strike

The sugar strike now taking place in Hawaii was not entirely unexpected. Hawaiian sugar workers know their history—they are aware that the Big Five sugar companies have always assumed that the sun rises and sets. And they are entitled to—unilaterally determine the course of Hawaii’s economic and political life. Sugar workers have made enormous gains since they got organized, but not one nickel was won without a fight.

The sugar companies stayed true to form this time around, displaying absolute contempt for the needs of sugar workers and their families, showing from the first that all their generosity and accommodation was their initial offer, presented one day before the strike deadline, was handed down with short notices delivered after the strike began, wasn’t much better.

The ILWU Local 142 sugar negotiations committee approved this fall’s talks with a reasonable set of demands—a 15-month contract with a 5% wage increase, pension improvements, retention of attachment 22 (which forbids the liquidation of any plantation during the life of the agreement), and limitations on the contract out of work. All demands were rejected.

“We are not looking for a strike,” the committee said, “but at the same time we feel that improvements are overdue.”

But the employers first offered only a 2% increase for 12 plantations and nothing for workers at three “disserted” facilities, nothing on pensions and no change on contracting out. Bargaining, as it was done at 4 a.m. on November 1, the strike was on. There had been no additions to the table since November 3, when the employers offered a package that still left them high and dry.

We haven’t got to come to this. The ILWU has time and again demonstrated a realistic attitude toward the industry’s problems.

Prices had soared to 62 1/2 cents a pound in the fall of 1974. Congress allowed the Sugar Act to lapse, and the protected US market was thrown open to all comers. Growers in countries like The Philippines, where sugar workers are paid less in one year than the US producers get in a lifetime, are cutting production and dumping sugar on the US market. As a result, by early 1977 prices were down below 10 and the growers claimed they were losing money on every bag they sold. Rumors of the imminence of a US sugar shortage of another sent shock waves through the Islands.

When the 1974-77 sugar agreement expired February 1, 1977, the key issue was 30 day extensions. On March 1, with the price situation unchanged, our members in Local 142 did the only reasonable thing. They agreed to a holding action—continuation of the existing contract until November 1, 1977, with retention of attachments.

Last summer, with no relief in sight, the effort was made to win protective legislation for the industry from Congress. Our initial thrust was to get a law similar to the Sugar Act. A massive lobbying effort was organized to promote the ILWU’s position, which included sugar industry representatives, the Teamsters, the AFL-CIO, the Washington congressional delegation and certain key congressmen, such as Rep. Phil Burton of San Francisco. What we got out of Congress and the administration was a program of grants to domestic producers to bring prices up to $15 perundred.

The total subsidy comes to about $65 million, of which $25 million was thrown in recently to take care of that part of the 1977 crop which has already been sold. Alexander and Baldwin, second largest grower in Hawaii, recently reported that their net income is up 27% so far this year by reason of these payments. An important argument in support of protective legislation was that these subsidies were not for the exclusive benefit of the growers. Organized work among the sugar workers in Hawaii traces a long time with no increase at all, and wages remain abysmally low in the unorganized sectors of the industry in Florida, Louisiana and Texas. But the companies seem to have decided to take the money and run. Although the ILWU signed a major new ‘round’ with the Big Five, taking the next step, imposed upon them by the stubbornness of the growers, putting down the whole operation and keeping it shut down until they win a fair contract.

Urges Continued SALT Progress

The following resolutions on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the US and the Soviet Union and on civil liberties legislation were passed by the International Executive Board at its November 15-16 meeting in Honolulu.

The ILWU lifted its picket lines only after federal courts issued and served restraining orders against further picketing out here either on land or by boat. Whether we like it or not, these federal courts, as things now stand, have the upper hand on all picketing lines. We must oppose other serious picketing efforts and force their authority requires very careful consideration.

For example, the sugar companies for a long time were able to stifle any protests when our members involved. They lost two weeks of PGP payments for doing so after local and coast arbitrators ruled that our contract prevents it. They demonstrated basic trade union discipline and a sharp awareness of the issue involved. They last two weeks of PGP payments for doing so after local and coast arbitrators ruled that our contract prevents it. They demonstrated basic trade union discipline and a sharp awareness of the issue involved. They last two weeks of PGP payments for doing so after local and coast arbitrators ruled that our contract prevents it. They demonstrated basic trade union discipline and a sharp awareness of the issue involved. They last two weeks of PGP payments for doing so after local and coast arbitrators ruled that our contract prevents it. They demonstrated basic trade union discipline and a sharp awareness of the issue involved. They last two weeks of PGP payments for doing so after local and coast arbitrators ruled that our contract prevents it. They demonstrated basic trade union discipline and a sharp awareness of the issue involved. They last two weeks of PGP payments for doing so after local and coast arbitrators ruled that our contract prevents it. They demonstrated basic trade union discipline and a sharp awareness of the issue involved.

The ILA victory is a victory for all of us. Our two unions have established a sound, solid alliance. Thanks to the solidarity, understanding and discipline shown by our local officers and rank and file members, we’ll be in a better position when our longshore contract expires June 1, 1979.

We Share in ILA Victory

The seven week strike by the International Longshoremen’s Association against container operators on the East and Gulf Coasts has produced a major victory for longshoremen in the North Atlantic ports. (As I’m writing this, the ILA has signed new agreements in South Atlantic and Gulf ports.) I’ve reported that the ILWU played some part in winning that strike.

While we don’t yet have all the details on the settlement, we know that the new three year contract provides wage increases of 8% per year each year, bringing the longshore hourly rate up to $15.46. By 1979, full resolution of this first year, 10c the second year and 15c the third year. Hourly vacation contributions a 30-day vacation the first year, 15c the second year and 25c the third year.

They’ve also made significant progress on assuring the rights of workers to bargain collectively, no job security plan is concerned,” ILA President Thomas W. Gleason told reporters, “there’s nothing like it.”

Members of the ILWU longshore division lent crucial support to winning this strike. In the ports of San Francisco-Oakland, Los Angeles/Long Beach and Seattle the workers joined the picket lines established by the ILA—pursuant to the mutual aid pact between our two unions—and kept doing so after local and coast arbitrators ruled that our contract prevents it. They demonstrated basic trade union discipline and a sharp awareness of the issue involved. They last two weeks of PGP payments for doing so after local and coast arbitrators ruled that our contract prevents it. They demonstrated basic trade union discipline and a sharp awareness of the issue involved. They last two weeks of PGP payments for doing so after local and coast arbitrators ruled that our contract prevents it. They demonstrated basic trade union discipline and a sharp awareness of the issue involved. They last two weeks of PGP payments for doing so after local and coast arbitrators ruled that our contract prevents it. 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Local 17 Spreads the Benefits Around

SACRAMENTO—Over the past two years, approximately 150 new members have been brought into ILWU warehouse Local 17. While many of them work in industries outside the local’s traditional jurisdiction, they’ve quickly sampled some benefits of ILWU unionism.

At Thriftco—a hardware distribution warehouse—rates of pay have gone from between $2.50 and $3.50 per hour to parity with the Bay Area Northern California Master warehouse agreement within two years.

“This company pays peasant wages down in Texas,” says Thriftco employee Dave Youngblood, “and they thought they could get away with it here.” The constant threats of dismissals are also a thing of the past.

Sunset Auto Repair, a firm that joined Autoplex Supply Company up joined when the company turned down their request for a $25 monthly raise. With the assistance of the Local they negotiated an increase of $135 per month plus a full range of fringe benefits.

Office workers at Continental Food Service followed warehousemen in Local 17, and found that they also enjoyed a rapid increase in wages, improved conditions and an end to the harassment and firings which had characterized labor relations there for many years.

Strikers’ Rights

To Unemployment

Benefits Upheld

NEW YORK—A federal appellate court has upheld a section of New York state’s unemployment compensation law that allows strikers to collect jobless benefits after they have been out of work for eight weeks.

The New York Telephone Co., whose employees collected unemployment benefits during a seven-month strike in 1971, had challenged the law which it said forced employers to subsidize strikes against themselves.

New York and Rhode Island are the only two states that allow persons on strike to qualify for unemployment compensation. Employer groups have tried without success to persuade the legislature to let the two states change their laws and to get Congress to prohibit payments to strikers.

The appellate court decision, written by Judge Thomas Meskill, noted that the New York law has been on the statute books since 1935 and Congress has had ample opportunity to act.

As to the lower court contention that the New York’s law conflicted with federal policies on labor-management relations, Meskill said that even if it were the case, “the conflict is one which Congress has decided to tolerate.”

State officials had testified that the availability of unemployment compensation after a lengthy strike has not been a factor in initiating or prolonging strikes.

The state describes its provision of jobless benefits after eight weeks as a “good faith and reasonable policy.”

By agreement between the union and the company, Sanchez and Pride continued on the job during the arbitration process, but Karasick did order the letters of discharge expunged from their records.

HUGE CARGO—A 90-ton slab carrier destined for an Australian steel mill left Terminal 2, Portland, recently aboard the Pacific Australia Direct Line vessel Allunga. The machine, manufactured in Illinois, was driven from a rail-road flatcar onto the ship via the Terminal’s roll-on, roll-off dock, where the Allunga calls on a regular basis.

At Woolworth Co.

Union Stewards’ Rights Protected

In Local 6 Arbitration Victory

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO—ILWU warehouse Local 6 has won a significant arbitration, protecting the rights of the union and its stewards in cases of “unauthorized” walkouts.

Arbitrator David Karasick ruled November 3 that management at F. W. Woolworth had violated the contract in discharging chief steward Caven Pride and assistant steward Henry Sanchez after Local 6 members had walked out for 3½ days to protest the firing of another member.

Karasick found Local 6 had not violated the contract.

NO EVIDENCE

“I have found no evidence in the record which would justify the conclusion that (the walkout) was authorized by the union or that the union either instigated, encouraged or prolonged it.”

The arbitrator also found that before summarily discharging the two stewards, the company had an obligation to give them an opportunity to explain their actions.

The case of the original worker who was discharged, Henry Casey, was argued November 1 and a decision is expected in the near future. Local 6 was represented by attorney Norman Leonard.

To Honduras

PORTLAND—An entire sawmill went over the ship’s rail here Nov. 1, destined for Honduras. The Eiderman, a Westfall-Larsen vessel valued at $3.5 million worth of machinery, the first movement of heavy machinery through this port for the Central American country, at Terminal 2.

BOYCOTT

COORS BEER

Richmond Port

To Start Up

In Early 1979

RICHMOND. Calif.—Recent action by the Federal Maritime Commission to approve an agreement between the Port of Rich- mond and Matson Terminals has started a decade of new construction projects, which will result in development of 950 acres of the Harbor Master Plan in this North Bay city.

Capt. Thomas R. Eddy, port director, recently announced a schedule of plans coming off the drawing boards as well as progress on contracts let this past sum- mer on demobilization work on the construc- tion site of the proposed new container pier.

The design work is to be completed by late November and Capt. Eddy anticipates bids for construction will be called for in December. Award of contracts and pur- chase of new cranes is scheduled for mid- January, 1979, and actual construction is to start the first of February, 1979.

Capt. Eddy anticipates the first con- tainer berth will be completed by Jan- uary, 1979, and that Matson will begin operations the following month.

While the first berth is under construc- tion, litigation and land acquisition will continue, in order to permit construction of two or three more container berths as soon as it is economically feasible.

This new land acquisition of several hundred acres will provide space for four container terminals, container freight sta- tions, a distribution center, a container yard and industrial port related sites.

The concept of these ten-year projec- tions will give the Port of Richmond the capability to handle through its container piers and container stations an annual total of 180,000 cargo containers.

The first decade of completed projects will provide an annual payroll of up to 3,000 jobs from direct port employees and another 6,000 jobs from port related in- dustries.

Forced Overtime Ban

nation, it’s not a job anymore,” DiBiase said. “It’s involuntary servitude.”

Will Solomon, warehouse Local 28, pre- jured the federal court to sign a letter signed by hundreds of Local 26 members in favor of the bill.

“Though the legislation is inadequate and does not cover all workers, such as those employed where there are less than 50 workers,” he said, “it has the full sup- port of the ILWU Southern California District Council.”
Anti-Trust Suit
Hits J.P. Stevens

WASHINGTON — The Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union has opened a new front in its long war against J. P. Stevens & Co.

The suit, filed in New York Superior Court, states that also included other textile companies, as well as other union organizers in areas where Stevens operates.

The suit contends that the company dominated a complex in several Southern states that also included other textile companies, trade associations, chambers of commerce, state and local government officials, and a company-sponsored organizing administrator, president, personnel manager, assistant treasurer, general manager, and a host of others. The "students" represented a great variety of firms, from electrical and food companies, to nationwide fast food chains, down to medium-sized local companies.

By Dick Wilson

by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, is "the most notorious labor-law violator in the country." Stevens is suing to get rid of union organizing campaigns before the election. De Maria points out that the claim is kept confidential. He ignores the truth that cards are kept confidential. A company propaganda campaign before the election is filed with the National Labor Relations Board. "The early anti-union literature should also discredit the union as an abstract institution, but an individual." It's the problem of plant closings, workers; National Can Corp., about 3,900 workers, the Steelworkers union. "The steel and labor unity will be demonstrated to make the union come to life in your particular plant; not the shelter for the union, he said.

The company propaganda campaign before the election is a self-censorship campaign. "The early anti-union literature should also discredit the union as an abstract institution, but an individual." It's the problem of plant closings, workers; National Can Corp., about 3,900 workers, the Steelworkers union. "The steel and labor unity will be demonstrated to make the union come to life in your particular plant; not the shelter for the union, he said.

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Another Grain Deal? موعد آخر على القمح

WASHINGTON, DC—The Administration has agreed to sell a new batch of grains to the Soviet Union. Official sources reported today that the the United States would sell the wheat, corn, and barley to the Soviets. This is the second time that the United States has sold grain to the Soviet Union. The first time was in 1974.

Compromise Rumored on 'Symbolic' Humphrey-Hawkins Jobs Bill

WASHINGTON, DC—The Administration is reportedly considering a compromise on the Humphrey-Hawkins Jobs Bill. The Administration is expected to propose a compromise that would allow for the creation of new jobs, while also addressing concerns from Congress about the bill's impact on the budget.

Larry Kennedy, Local 94 Forceman, receives new hard hat and white shirt from Hank Frisch, PMA Safety Supervisor in Southern California.

Hard Hat Saves a Life

WASHINGTON—Local 94 Foreman Larry Kennedy received the first Hard Hat Safety hard hat presented to a Local's membership meeting on November 2, 1977.

Kennedy was spared serious injury by wearing his hard hat recently when he was struck by a falling stack of cargo aboard a container ship. Kennedy says he was wearing the hat “because it saved my life.”

The Hard Hat Safety Award is a new joint Safety Committee project for recognizing ILWU Longshoremen, Clerks, and Walking Boss Foremen who are spared serious injury by wearing a hard hat.
Local 19 Fights to Save Hall from Wrecking Ball

SEATTLE — Longshore Local 19’s hall committee is scheduling a successful one hour picket line at City Hall last month to protest the Council’s condemnation proceedings against their hall.

Thirty-five members turned out. “We carried a large distribution of leaflets, testi-

fi ed before the council and won our point,” the Local 19 Hook report. The Council voted to delay the condemnation and set up a committee to investigate.

All beaches Local 19 members Del Castle, Ernest Allen, Joe Wenzel, Dal-

las Delay, Victor Whitney, Barry Mitchell and Dan Butler, the council sent down a delegation to look things over.

“The case was sympathetic and they were impressed by what they saw as a reflection of the community,” according to Local 19 Hall and the council.

Safety Contest Winners

SAN FRANCISCO—Three winners in the Coastwise Safety Poster Contest each col-

lect a check as the first prize winning posters which will be used in the cam-

aign for a shorter workweek.

Senator J. Whitney, retired member of Longshore Local 19, Seattle, will celebrate his 101st birthday on December 9. Brother Whitney started on the Seattle docks in 1926. He retired in 1953, after many years as an active member of the ILWU.

CENTENARIAN—James J. Whitney, retired member of Longshore Local 19, Seattle, will celebrate his 101st birthday on December 9. Brother Whitney started on the Seattle docks in 1926. He retired in 1953, after many years as an active member of the ILWU.

Local 12 Officers Elected

OREGON HEALTH Council

NORTH BEND — Eugene Bailey, secre-

tary of Local 12, has been appointed by Gov. Vic Liners to the State Health Co-

ordinating Council. The 31-member body, which replaces the old 3-member health commission, has the responsibility for health planning for the entire state. It includes representatives from both consumers and providers. Initial meeting of the group will be held in December.

Father and Son

Seattle

The local Longshore 19 “Hank” Dug-

valdson first joined the woods un-

der the wing of his father “Coltson.” It is not generally known, says the editor “that he spent part of the time in the woods during his college days.” But that was, has not been disclosed, but “Dug” is an active member of the Local Union.

Shorter Workweek Drive

DETROIT — More than 56 labor leaders representing some of the country’s most powerful unions met here recently to campaign for a shorter workweek.

Says Frank Runnels, president of United Auto Workers: “If we can reduce the workweek one hour, it would provide over 1.5 million new jobs.”

Representatives of the five unions, the executive board, the delegates and the delegates to the conference April in Dearborn Michigan.

5F Pensioners’ Christmas Dinner

SAN FRANCISCO — San Francisco Pensioners Club will hold its annual Christmas Mas dinner on Sunday, December 18 at 1 p.m. at the Hotel of the Sunset Hotel, 602 35th Avenue.

Friends Friendly Cop

Georgia Smille, member of Chemauls Axemun Auxiliary No. 39, has been accepted as a candidate in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
PENTICTON, BC—After more than a year of struggle and leader- ship, BC labor has closed ranks around Nov. 4, and attended by 750 delegates who is on the BCFL Executive Board as continuing high rate of inflation combined set the tone in his opening address to the trade union movement. At our last resolutions to our past conflicts. A new unity and solidarity must be achieved.

“Let’s be honest,” he said. “In BC in 1977 we do not have unity and solidarity in the trade union movement. At our last convention and at this one it would have been hypocrisy to open up with the sing-song of labor’s hymns, ‘Solidarity Forever’. But at this convention we must seek solutions to our conflict. A new unity and solidarity must be achieved.”

“The labor movement in this province and across the country is under attack from the right, from the business community, and from the manipulators of capital, and those who identify with that group. Those who are from farmers, pensioners, students and those who identify with that group. And the working class. The ILWU had seven delegates including Canadian Area president Don Garcia who is on the BCFL Executive Board as continuing high rate of inflation combined set the tone in his opening address to the trade union movement.

“There are only two basic interests groups in our society. There is one group concerned with the rights of employees, the owners and manipulators of capital, and those who identify with that group. The other group is the working class, the people both union and unorganized who earn a living by their labor and serve society and the farmers, pensioners, students and others who identify with the working class.

“The interests of these two groups are in conflict. What is good for the fat cats is not good for society for us. What is good policy for them is not good policy for us.

“We need unity to fight the rotten anti-labor legislation, unity to fight unemployment, and unity to develop an effective political action program.”

COUNCIL REPORT

The report of the Executive Council to the convention stressed similar themes. It noted that since last spring the provincial Social Credit government introduced six pieces of union-busting contract-busting, dictatorial legislation” aimed at undermining and restricting labor’s rights. It noted that since last spring the provincial Social Credit government introduced six pieces of union-busting contract-busting, dictatorial legislation” aimed at undermining and restricting labor’s rights.

“Total labor solidarity and, when necessary, unity to develop an effective approach to deal with these attacks, it declared.

It condemned the federal government for its “brutal intransigence in not making reasonable changes” at a time when “inflation has not been checked, taxes imposed on workers continue to increase, root control is in permanent effect, food prices rise unabated, corporation tax concessions go on and as always profits continue to grow.”

Drawing attention to the fact that un- employment continues to be the highest peak since the Hungry Thirties, with 92,000 long-term unemployed, an issue was first quarter of this year with only 25,300 jobs available, it sharply criticized the “harsh intransigence” of the federal and provincial governments to the unemployment crisis.

The convention decided to stage a mass rally on unemployment when the provincial council met at the end of this year. ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Highlights of the motion included the indication of the mood of the delegates was the policy statement and action program adopted with regard to the Essential Services Dispute Act. This was passed at an emergency session of the provincial legislature last month and under the guise of maintaining essential services during labor disputes is clearly intended to severely restrict the right to strike of public sector workers.

ATTACKS against the rights of public sector workers are attacks on the rights of all labor. "They will be expanded to the private sector when and if the parties do not defeat them. The entire labor movement must take up the challenge. We will determine what services to maintain and what will guarantee that those services will be maintained. By unanimous standing vote after an emotional debate the the delegates decided to:

- Establish an "Emergency Services Advisory Council" which will decide what services are truly essential to the life, health and safety of the public and which will guarantee the continued delivery of those emergency services.
- Boycott the activities of any fact finder appointed under the legislation as well as any hearing or activity because of intervention by the Labor Relations Board.
- Give maximum support to any affiliate that chooses to defend the cooling off period ordered by the legislation.
- Fully protect possible support to any affiliate that finds itself in contempt of court charges because of the passage of anti-labor legislation by the Social Credit government.
- Fully possible support to any affiliate that ignores any Labor Relations Board order to extend strike notice for more than 72 hours.
- Instruct the Executive Federation Council to call a special convention should the provincial government introduce any more legislation which "seriously attacks collective bargaining, the right to trade union representation, or the trade union movement."

The labor movement, the convention decided, not sought confrontation with the Social Credit government. The policy statement concluded, "but we have no alternative now but to respond to this provocation with all possible force and support." TRI-PARTISM DENOUNCED

The delegates declared that the feeling of the delegates was the statement adopted opposing the construction of the Alcan pipeline in northern British Columbia is such that there are two, not three, basic economic interest groups. On the other hand, a developed economy would be out-economic coalition. The delegates agreed, “would mean that the institutions of organized labor would function to ensure the acquisition of workers to decisions taken by new institutions in which their representatives have no real power. It is not possible for the labor movement to achieve full partnership” even if the government and business sectors were prepared to accept some arrangement which would give the appearance of full partnership.

“Tri-partism,” the delegates agreed, “would mean that the institutions of organized labor would function to ensure the acquisition of workers to decisions taken by new institutions in which their representatives have no real power. It is not possible for the labor movement to achieve full partnership” even if the government and business sectors were prepared to accept some arrangement which would give the appearance of full partnership.

The “nature of the economic system in Canada is such that there are two, not three, basic economic interest groups. On the other hand, a developed economy would be out-

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Canadian Area Office
Craig Pettiett, Organizer 3/14 E. Hastings St. Vancouver, B. C.

Phone: (604) 254-8411

Southern Calif. Regional Office
Donald Wright, Regional Director 4235 South Figueroa St. Los Angeles, Ca 90037

Do you know some workers who don’t make union wages? Who have no fringe benefits? Who have no security on the job? In other words, do you know Northwest Regional Office
G. Johnny Parks, Regional Director 455 W. 18th Ave. Portland, Ore. 97209 Phone: (206) 223-1955

Seattle Area
John Bukoskey, Organizer 4617 19th Ave. Seattle, Wash. 98107

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Do you know some workers who don’t make union wages? Who have no fringe benefits? Who have no security on the job? In other words, do you know workers who went to be organized into the ILWU if so, please write or telephone information to one of the follow: An ILWU staff member will be happy to help.

Phone: (213) 713-5594

Earlie Barnett, Int'l Rep. Lawrence Gonzales, Organizer Frederick Nagel, Jr., Organizer

Northern Calif. Regional Office
Lyle King, Regional Director 1138 Franklin Street San Francisco, Calif. 94109 Phone: (415) 771-0123

Felix Riveras, Int'l Rep. Karl Lajinik, Organizer

Phones: Crockett Area: (415) 787-7711

Sacramento Area Office: (916) 371-5638

Hawaii Office
Robert McElrath, Regional Director 451 Atkinson Dr. Honolulu, Hawaii 96814 Phone: (808) 949-4142


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Biggest Wage Rip-Off Ever Reported

The US Labor Department found that employers illegally underpaid 622,000 workers a total of $112 million in wages during the fiscal year ended September 30. Labor Secretary Raymond Marshall said the number of workers shortchanged by their employers is the highest in the 39-year history of the Equal Pay Act, which requires employers to pay equal wages to men and women doing substantially the same work.

The Labor Department also reported that downward revisions of the Equal Pay Act, which requires employers to pay equal wages to men and women doing substantially the same work, place 19,141 workers were shortchanged a total $15.5 million.

Under the Age Discrimination Act, which protects workers aged 40 to 65, Labor Department investigators discovered that 1,907 workers were found to be underpaid $8.9 million.

Investigations also turned up evidence that 16,000 minors were illegally employed during fiscal 1977. For the child labor violations, employers were fined $1.383,159.

Gloomy View of Canada Economy

OTTAWA — The Economic Council of Canada's latest report projects a household growth, persistent inflation, high unemployment, and very large current account deficits.

A monthly report on unemployment issued by Statistics Canada, a Government agency, said that the jobless rate was essentially unchanged in Canada in October at 6.8%.

WASHINGTON, DC — The American Council of Life Insurance, a Government agency, said that the jobless rate was essentially unchanged in the United States in October at 7.1%.

The unemployment rate for women eased to 17.3% from 18.1% in September and 17.5% in August. The rate for teenagers fell to 17.3% from 18.1% in September while the rate for adult men eased to 6.6% from 6.8%.

WASHINGTON, DC — The President's Council of Economic Advisors predicted that the unemployment rate will continue to fall, with a forecast of 6.3% by the end of 1978.

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